WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1903.

Daily and Sunday, one year ......

day only, one year.....

#### REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS. Weekly Edition.

One copy, one year.... One copy, six months. .....50 cents ... 25 cents copy, three months .. No subscription taken for less than three REDUCED, RATES TO AGENTS. .

Subscribe with any of our numerous agents of end subscription to JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY

Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp; on a sixeen, twenty or twenty-four-page paper, a 2-cent tamp. Foreign postage is usually double these ommunications intended for publication is his paper mout, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the Rejected manuscripts will not be returned un-ess postage is inclosed for that purpose. Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis,

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places:

NEW YORK-Astor House.

CHICAGO—Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street; Auditorium Annex Hotel, Dearborn Station News Stand. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., Arcade. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner ird and Jefferson streets; Louisville Book

Fourth avenue, and Bluefeld Bros., 442 West Market street. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbit House, Fairfax Hotel, Willard Hotel.

DENVER, Col.-Louthain & Jackson, Fifteenth

How would it do to turn the Statehouse over for a laboratory of hygiene and rent quarters for the state officers and Legisla-

The member of the Legislature who will prepare and champion a measure by which the engrossing and enrolling of bills shall be done by printers will have a good claim to be crowned a reformer.

In discussing a claim against the State the point to be considered is whether it is just in law and equity. A just claim never becomes stale, and no State can afford to repudiate its honorable obligations because they are old.

The statement made by a committee of business men, after a thorough investigation of the situation, shows that the reports concerning smallpox in this city have been not only grossly exaggerated, but largely false. The disease, at no time threatening, is now under perfect control.

There can be no doubt that the British government is responsible for the sugges-Great Britain and Germany should blockade Venezuela's principal port in order to collect a doubtful debt. It was a blunder that has angered the British people and widened the breach between Great Britain and Germany.

When the War Department obtains ground for an army post it will devise some get the money to utilize it. But the army post entirely certain, llar subscribed to the purchase of the Arsenal grounds for a technical school must be paid in by the specified

before the Council there was much objecting that. tion to it-so much that it was understood time that it was withdrawn on that account. To call it up now and rush through seems unwise if the people are be consulted in any manner about importent measures

A dispatch in the Journal of yesterday stated that a search of the boys in the public schools of Kokomo brought to light several hundred pocket pistols which had been sold as toy pistols. That they were dangerous was shown by the recent shooting of one schoolboy by another. The condition disclosed is little less than shocking. Can it be wondered that men violate the law against carrying concealed weapons when hundreds of schoolboys in one city carry them in their pockets?

The selection of Hon. John W. Foster to present the case of the United States before the Alaskan boundary commission ointed under the new treaty He knows how to handle diplomatic questions, is familiar with every of this one, and is firmly oppose to submitting any established right of the United States to arbitration. The real ques however, is one of establishing the original and true boundary line, and Mr Foster will know how to hold the British commissioners to that point.

One complaint of the author of the p mary election law in Minnesota is that too great tasks upon those be candidates. If a candidate cou pick out a few men for delegates it wou quire nearly the effort to be nated that it does to convince all the voi There may be something in this. account when it Besides, there should be a strict pri mary election law if delegates are to be

A Chicago paper of Monday contained an editorial on the recent grave-robbery trial in this city, in which it stated that crowd of a young man whose mother's grave had been robbed." The "riot" consisted of a vague rumor that such a per ed remark of the sheriff to on the case has been the rioting in falsehood by sensational correspondents.

The cruise of American warships in

four vessels, three cruisers and a gunboat. The squadron which will visit Europe next | the anthracite coal strike did not. date in any foreign service. Besides these there will be protected and unprotected cruisers, gunboats and colliers and supply keep together in making the trip across the a possible enemy. This emergency may never arise, but it is one that must be provided for.

#### THE SCHOOL SUPPLY QUESTION.

When the Stansbury school supply commission bill was first introduced the Journal approved of it because it seemed to based on sound business principles and calculated to effect a large saving in the purchase of school supplies and to prevent local scandals. Since then the matter has undergone considerable discussion and efforts have been made to convince the Journal that it was mistaken in regard to the measure. It is claimed by some the bill would prove embarrassing and injurious, especially to the management city schools. The Journal has given careful consideration to these representations but is unable to agree with them. As plain business proposition it is still of the opinion that the Stansbury bill would effect a large saving in the purchase of school supplies, would close the door against the wiles of traveling agents, and would prevent the repetition of scandals such as have occurred in some localities

There has been considerable controversy chased in the State one year with an-DAYTON, O .- J. V. Wilkie, 39 South Jefferson | reason that the supplies for several thousand schools can be purchased cheaper in bulk by one commission than they can be in small lots by a large number of purchasers. There would be some advantage, also, in having uniformity in supplies and the benefit of the judgment of school experts, thus giving the schools in small towns an opportunity to get the same kind of supplies as those used in the large

> If it were a question of school methods or management, of proper grading or the course or curriculum of study, the Journal would say that it should be left entirely boards, superintendents and teachers, but in a purely business matter of this kind the judgment of practical men is at least as good as that of professional educators. It is to be regretted that the Legislature could not have the benefit of a statement showing the total amount of school supplies throughout the State, the different methods of placing the orders, the instances in which local school authorities have derived perquisites or commissions on the purchases, and the quality of the different supplies, good, bad and indifferent. The Journal believes such a statement would show beyond a doubt the need of some such legislation as is proposed by the Stansbury

It seems absurd to say that a commission composed of the Governor, the secretary of state, the auditor of state, the superintendent of public instruction and two school superintendents cannot contract for a large quantity of supplies to better advantage than can be done in small lots by school boards and township trustees throughout the State. As the schools are supported by the State with funds drawn from the people by taxation, it is its duty to guard the expenditure of these funds as far as may be. The Journal When the plumbing ordinance was first | believes the Stansbury bill will aid in do-

# NOT PARALLEL CASES.

At the demonstration of local labor unions n Chicago Monday night one of the speakers, Henry D. Lloyd by name, contrasted the action of the national government during the Pullman strike and boycott with that during the recent anthracite coal

onets in Pennsylvania in 1902 than in Illinois in 1894, but the cry was not answered. The troops did not move. There was a soldier in the White House, not a corporation lawyer, and the soldier knew what the proper uses of soldiers are. But the soldiers might held out forty-eight hours longer in their piratical policy of famine and defiance, but not to help them drive the miners into the nines. The soldiers might have gone in to keep the peace, while federal judges took possession of the mines, as receivers, by process of law and invited the miners in the name of the people to mine coal for the people. Where Cleveland gave us military surpation and government by injunctions Roosevelt has given us arbitration-th boldest and greatest act of recent statesmanship-a short cut across lots in the real

American style. Although this praises a Republican Presdent at the expense of a Democratic President, the Journal feels bound to protes against it as a misrepresentation of the case and calculated to breed false ideas of

The Pullman boycott of 1894 and the an thracite strike were different in the essen tial respect that in the former there was nterference with the United States mails and the postal service was seriously crip oled. In addition to this there was great destruction of property and railroad transportation was interrupted over a large ex tent of country, but the essential point difference was interruption of the mails. was this that gave President Cleveland the right to order United States troops to Chicago without being requested to do by the Governor of Illinois, and ever against his protest. This feature did no exist at all in the anthracite coal strike When Governor Altgeld wired a protest against the "invasion" of Illinois by United States troops, President Cleveland replied Federal troops were sent to Chicago in

strict accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States, upon the demand of the Postoffice Department that obstruction of the mails should be removed, and upon the representations of the judicial officers of the United States that process of the federal courts could not be executed through the ordinary means, and upor abundant proof that conspiracies existed against commerce between the States. To meet these conditions, which are clearly within the province of federal authority the presence of federal troops in the city of Chicago was deemed not only proper but It will be noticed that President Cleveland

based his action in this case on the fact and interfering with interstate commerce

中心是是很多证明是是这点过去,还是一种美国来说一个是一个人的现在分词是

waters. The White Squadron, which made | ted to exist by the State authorities. In short, the Pullman boycott afforded a clear case for interference by the President while

> Such speeches as that made by this man Lloyd are mischievous in that they inculcate false doctrines regarding the constitutional powers of the President. In this case he charges President Cleveland with usurpahave no special | tion in doing what he had a perfect right to do, and praises President Roosevelt for will demonstrate had no right to do. President Roosevelt about an arbitration of the coal strike, and of his personal influence and unofficia power in that regard. But it will also sayin fact, has already recorded-that President Cleveland gave an equally impressive lesson and made equally splendid use of hi constitutional power when he sent United States troops into a State against the pro test of its Governor to protect the transmission of the mails and enforce United

### A DISPUTED CLAIM.

It is doubtless the opinion of all intelligent and fair-minded men of both parties that Mr. Cleveland discharged his duties as President with integrity. That far most Republicans will go, but that he displayed the qualities which should single him out as one of the greatest Presidents the Nation has ever had none but a few self-deluded worshipers will claim. A coterie of such worshipers are now undertaking to make the world believe, in the words of Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson in his recent assault upon the Senate, that Mr. Cleveland's "fame as a statesman and a patriot is sure to grow brighter and to illumine a wider and wider horizon as the years revolve." Doubtless Mr. Nelson believes his statement, but, bright man that he is, it would trouble him exceedingly to put into comprehensive language the things which Mr. Cleveland did while President that entitle him to all the future fame he predicts. Mr. Cleveland was a firm man, with the courage of his convictions, even if Henry Watterson says otherwise. It is no evidence of statesmanship that he quarreled with Democratic senators and after a time had no communication with most of them. Presidents Tyler and Johnson were statesmen if quarreling with men of their own party gives Presidents that high quality.

Even those who are now losing no opportunity to praise the "consecrated one," as Mr. Cleveland was called by Democrats, cannot make the country forget that no man who has ever been President had so close relations with some of the magnates of Wall street as had Mr. Cleveland. They were so devoted to him that they let Mr. Cleveland into several speculations, the profits of which enabled him, who went into the White House a poor man, to come out of it fairly wealthy. This does not imply dishonest motive on either side; yet i may be added that if a Republican had become wealthy while President by the kindness of Wall-street friends these same worshipers of Mr. Cleveland would never cease filling the earth with denunclations of the outrage. Have these gentlemen forgotten that Mr. Cleveland awarded the first issue of bonds during his last administration to a Wall-street syndicate without advertising for bidders, and that the syndicate made about \$10,000,000 by the rapid advance in the price? Have they forgotten that the second issue was about to go into the same hands in the same manner when the public protest became so loud that the bonds were sold to the highest bidders and a considerably larger amount received over the price the bidders would have paid? Cannot they recall that Mr. Cleveland would have settled with the Pacific railroad companies for about one-third of the amount of their obligation, which Mr. McKinley received

nearly in full three years later? These facts are not mentioned to insinuate that Mr. Cleveland was a party to the transactions, but simply for the purpose of showing that Mr. Cleveland was not wiser man than his predecessors when the claim is made that he was a greater man than most of them. Mr. Cleveland showed wisdom and courage in adhering to the Republican policy which kept the country on a gold basis. He displayed admirable courage in his treatment of the Debs strike in There was a louder cry for federal bay- 1894 and in the Venezuelan affair-for both own party. But these things do not make that of Grant, Hayes and Arthur, or warrant his applauders in declaring him the greatest President in modern times.

An exchange calls attention to the report that Germany would have accepted from Venezuela a slice of territory if that gov ernment had not decided to pay its debts on the installment plan. It asks what the United States would have done had Germany made such a proposition and Venezuela had accepted it. The question is one worth considering. If Poultney Bigelow, who claims to know the German Empero better than he knows himself, is right, William is determined to have a colony South America. He disclaims any such intent, but, suppose he has it, and has it very badly, will he not try his annexation scheme with some other country in South America, and what will the United States do? We know what was done by Abraham Lincoln and his successor when Napoleon III undertook to establish a dynasty in Mexico. That is the precedent, and unless we have so changed since that time that we all agree with Henry Watterson and would end the controversy by digging a wide canal, letting the territory south of it take care of itself, indifferent to its occupation by foreign colonies or revolutionary natives, we would be obliged to go to war with Germany, as we would have with France if Napoleon had not deserted Maximilian. It may look like an expensive affair, but if we are going to stand by the Monroe doctrine we would be compelled to go to war with Germany. To be prepared for such an event will require a large exthing to do in the uncertainty regarding the designs of William of Germany if we are going to maintain the Monroe doctrine.

It is said that Hon. William L. Penfield solicitor of the Department of State, will probably be selected to present the claim of the United States against Venezuela before the commission appointed to adjudi cate the matter. Judge Penfield has his le gal residence at Auburn, Ind., and was for several years prominently identified with publican State central committee in 1884.

ment since 1897 he has had to deal with many important legal questions, and has as an authority on international law. He was counsel for the United States claims against several Central and South American States, securing for the United States awards aggregating \$33,000, and he also successfully in

against Mexico. It appears that a postoffice inspector at St. Louis reported that the turf companies which have recently suspended were frauds whose correspondence should be thrown out of the mails. The Postoffice Department, however, which has been sharply criticised for debarring men with doubtful schemes from the mails, did not take the advice of the inspector. Thereupon Arnold, one of the operators, used as an advertisement the letter signed by an assistant postmaster general declaring that the charge of fraud against him had not been approved. Thus the Postoffice Department unwittingly helped the schemers to defraud the people.

### THE HUMORISTS.

He was somewhat in doubt As he came to expire; The future looks bright,

But it may be the fire! -St. Paul Dispatch. A Delusion.

"Love levels all things," so they say; But now, upon my soul, I find the same old bills to pay. For gas, and rent, and coal. -Philadelphia Record

A Domestic Limerick.

A strenuous matron named Maud Decided her man was a fraud. So she put the poor lad Very much to the bad When she lit on his features and claud.

-Baltimore American. Frankness.

"To whom do you attribute the curative powers of your springs?" asked a visitor at a health re-"Well," answered the proprietor, thoughtfully, I guess the advertising I've done has had some-

Wanted His Bad Example Followed. New York Tribune

Adam had been reading history, when he came to the cherry-tree episode. "What a fool that fellow Washington was to own up!" he exclaimed. "Why didn't he say, With an increased estimate of his own ability, he went indoors to complain of day-before-yes-

### He Knew His Luck.

Chicago Post. "No, sir, I don't want any accident insurance!" exclaimed the irritable party. "It would be just my luck not to have a blamed thing happen to me if I was carrying an accident policy." "A little life insurance, then?" suggested the

"Worse and worse," was the reply. "Why, I rouldn't have one chance in a thousand of dying in time to make anything out of the company if I had a policy. Oh, I know my luck."

#### Waiting. care not for the violets nor the roses blooming

the songbirds that will carol evcare not for ery where; I care not for the fleecy clouds that high above But I'm waiting for the summer, when we

For the radiant, restful summer, when we

-Washington Star.

# BY A NARROW MARGIN

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) who were largely instrumental in securing the caucus action obligating the majority members to support the bill, are confident that it will be passed by the They say that they have found the Republican senators who are opposed to it, and while it may not be made a party measure in the upper body, it will, according to present indications, receive enough votes from the majority side alone to insure its passage. A new element in the lobby that oosing the bill has appeared in the shape of representatives of smaller manufacturers of school supplies, who fear that if contracts for the entire State are let they will be unable to compete successfully with the larger houses. The fact that these people are fighting the bill is pointed out by its friends as one of the strong bill say that the smaller manufacturers oppose the bill because they know that in all probability the contract will be let at a lower price than they can make, and as these people are now doing a large business in the State the passage of the bill will unquestionably result in a material saving to the taxpayers.

# KIRKMAN BILL'S VALUE.

# Editor J. B. Gordon, of Richmond, Ex-

plains Why It Should Pass. Richmond has a formidable lobby here to work for the Kirkman bill, legalizing the pumping of natural gas, which was passed by the House last week and is now in the Senate. Lafayette is another city that is greatly interested in the passage of the bill. and there are several prominent men from that place here to do all the work they can in the third house. Among the Richmond men are Henry C. Starr and J. B. Gordon. editor of the Item. In discussing the bill last night Mr. Gordon said he believed the opposition had been given more attention in the city press than the advocates of the measure.

"We have not yet attempted to break into print," said he, "for the reason that we feel that the merits of the Kirkman bill are such that they require no free advertising in order to convince either the public or the Senate of their justness. But the repeated assertions of the small coterie of men who are opposed to this bill justify an accurate and fair statement of its provi-

"The facts being stated, we shall others draw their conclusions. No bill introduced at this session smacks less of local issues than the Kirkman bill. It is a hill in the interests of every city using natuural gas and in favor of almost every industry using natural gas. In 1891 the Legis-lature, at the instigation of Indiana natural gas companies, passed a bill prohibiting the pumping of natural gas, aimed at the Chi-cago and Ohio pipe-line companies, which were at that time sucking millions of cubic feet of natural gas out of the State. The purpose and intent of the bill was to pre-serve this valuable product of Indiana for the use of the Indiana public. The pur-poses of the bill, after it became a law, were thwarted by a decision of the higher courts, which said, as affecting Chicago and Ohio people, the law was invalid, because it was in violation of interstate-commerce

REAL INTENT THWARTED. "Although the real intent of the law was thus thwarted, it still remained on the statutes. In the past few years the decrease in the natural pressure of gas has rendered it imperative for all gas companies to establish pumping stations. So general has been this practice, born of necessity, that 90 per cent. of the gas now used in

Indiana is pumped. This law has been a

entered suit under it to enjoin the Richmend company from pumping gas from the Cadiz field in Henry county. It is only in this respect that Richmond is directly interested. This is a test case, however. and if the Appellate Court, where it is now pending, sustains the decision of the lower courts as to the constitutionality of the law, the effect will be the shutting down of every gas pumping station in In diana, except these operated by the Chimanaged the interests of the United States | cago and Ohio pipeline companies, which are exempt by the former decision of the higher courts.

> "This would deprive immediately and ab- | things. solutely over 200 cities and towns of nat-ural gas as a fuel. Among these cities are Indianapolis, Bluffton, Decatur, Geneva, Wabash, Peru, Logansport, Lafayette, Frankfort, Lebanon, Crawfordsville, komo, Noblesville and Fort Wayne. In addition to this it will vitally affect many factories in the gas belt, which have erected pumping stations of their own for the purpose of securing a sufficient suppl of gas for use in the manufacture of their products. Only this summer the American Window Glass Company, at the cost of \$200,000, completed the erection and equipment of a large pumping station just east of Summitville. If this law is upheld in the Appellate Court and Representative Kirkman's bill is defeated, this pumping station will be among those that will have to shut down. This is only one illustration out of many which might be cited, showing that the defeat of this bill, in the event of the present law being upheld, would seriously embarrass and temporarily cripple many of the largest industries

in the gas belt. EFFECT UPON TAXATION. "Another item of consequence in the consideration of this bill is the effect its defeat would have upon the taxes of the State. The records in the state auditor's office show the assessed valuation of pumping stations and pipe lines in this State to be \$11,000,000. The prohibition of the operation of pumping stations would wipe this

valuation out. "Thus by these facts, which are only a few out of many in favor of the bill, it will be seen that this question is not, as the opponents of the bill assert, a fight between Henry county and Wayne county, but that it is a fight on the part of the natural gas industry of the State for self-preservation. I am reliably informed that not all of even Henry county is opposed to the bill, as Knightstown obtains her gas through the medium of pumps. Even so prominent a natural gas town as Marion relies largely upon the gas fields outside of Grant county. "Mr. Kirkman's bill if passed will simply legalize what has been done for the last three or four years-the pumping of natother. It will injure no community, as all vill have an equal right and opportunity get their fair share of gas so long as lasts. If it is defeated it renders valueless the property and stock of nearly every company in Indiana engaged in the dis tribution and sale of natural gas and cripples every industry pumping it for private Meanwhile it must be borne in mind that the Chicago and Ohio pipe lines may and will keep on in the operation of their pumps, giving them under prevailing conditions an absolute monopoly of the natural gas supply remaining in this State. The supporters of this bill do not believe the Senate will discriminate against Indiana corporations furnishing gas to diana people in favor of foreign corporations that furnish it to people outside the

### EMBALMERS' BILL KILLED.

### Measure Given to the Undertakers by

the House at a Spirited Session. The embalmers' bill is ready for the undertakers. The House killed it yesterday forenoon, after a spirited little debate in which representative Boyd, who is consistently "agin" all bills of this character, led off. Boyd denounced it in his usual vigorous style. He said that it deserved the same fate as the barbers', veterinarians' and dentists' bills, which had already been defeated in the House, and he hoped that the members would see that it got it. Mr. Watson, who introduced the bill. spoke for it, arguing that the creation of the State Board of Embalmers had cost the State nothing and that the operations of the board had brought \$1,200 into the State school fund within the past few years. Mr. Sherman, of Decatur, took the groun that the bill might result in a higher scale prices by the embalmers. "Everyone knows that one of the most expensive things a man can do is to die," he said, "and I am opposed to any measure that will aid in building up an undertakers' trust. There are people in the State who ought to die, but who live on and on indefinitely because death is now such an expensive proposition, and I am against making death any harder for them. When the bill was placed on its passage there were but 46 ayes to 49 noes, and the speaker announced that it had been de-Hume's bill, fixing a sliding scale for the

minimum wage of school teachers, had a lose call, getting through by a vote of Mr. Mummert's bill, repealing the Art-

nan and Barrett improvement laws, and roviding a new improvement law for cities and towns of less than 30,000 population, was passed by a vote of 65 to 10. The bill amending the cruelty to animals law by including doves and pigeons in its provisions, was passed by an easy major-ity, as was also Hull's "human endurance" which limits the number of hours railroad men may be kept at work without a When Boyd's bill prohibiting the throw

ng of debris and refuse along public streets and highways was placed on its passage, Representative Bamberger, of Marion, and author of the bill exchanged personalities in a manner highly editying to the Bamberger first took occasion to explain his vote, and, imitating the style of the member from Putnam, declared that the bill was a blow at individual liberty. and that it would interfere seriously with the profession of the garbage and ash He ended, however, by voting for the bill. Boyd's name came a little farther down the list, and he promptly jumped up to explain his vote. Adopting the dialect of the vaudeville Hebrew impersonator, he indulged in some mild sarcasm at the expense of the member from Marion that convulsed the House and was conceded to he the best thing that has been perpetrated during the session. The bill was passed an overwhelming vote.

# MISS GALLIHER'S SOUVENIR.

# Fair Lobbyist Prevails Upon Legisla-

tors to Draw Their Own Portraits. Miss Letitia Galliher, the resourceful from Evansville, whose beauty and wit have made her famous from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi. has had so much fun lobbying for her pet bill in the House that she is collecting a most interesting and unique series souvenirs. Some of the talented gentlemen, who represent all sorts of constituencies in the lower House, have so impressed Miss Galliher by their good looks that she desires to immortalize them in the pages of a sketch book.

Miss Galliher conceived the idea yesterday of sending an innocent-looking parcel of heavy paper, neatly tied with baby ribbon, to representatives who had been most active in pushing her bill. With a look from the brown eyes, whose glances had been most disconcerting to the members who had failed to see the merits of her measure. Miss Galliher made the request to each that he make an impressionist sketch of himself. Every statesman consented with pardonable eagerness and the result literally was pictures that no artist

TARKINGTON'S SKETCH Booth Tarkington's effort was really exceilent. The author-statesman has something of a reputation as a pen-and-ink artist and "Tark's" idea of how others see him was distinctly good. Miss Galliher was radiant when the gentleman from Indiana returned the sketch book to her and she asked him why he did not put his picture on the front page.

"Oh!" said Tark, with a delicious grin. 'we authors have to leave some space for the title."

One of the most remarkable heads in the sketch book has above it the caption "This is not Slack." It depicts the f a middle-aged and extremely baid peron, from whose dome-like head three hairs modestly protrude. The hairs & the head of the gentleman from Peru are numpered. Little dashes running out from the nd of each capillary attachment lead to ne figures "1, 2, 2." It's Stutesman all right, although some of his friends may have trouble in recognizing him. Mr. Speaker, who has modestly expressed is appreciation of Miss Galliher's charm-

ing qualities, also tried his hand at realis-

smile and a curling mustache may not look | 36 to 42. like Henry W. Marshall, but that's who they are meant for. Mr. Decker, of Evansville, is in the book, so is Mr. Morgan, of Indianapolis; Mr. colleague; Warren G. Sayre, of Wabash, and numerous other representatives, who proved themselves true and tried friends in Miss Galliher's themselves at her request. Several of her reportorial friends also consented to appear in a false light before the public and were rewarded by bewitching smiles and

WILL WRITE A BOOK. Miss Galliher is going to write a book, which will have for its motif the effective work which may be done by a clever

woman in legislative halls. "It has been a most remarkable experience," she said yesterday, "and it certainly will prove inspiration for a good story -not that I can write particularly brilliant English, I mean that it will give me a amusing things happen to me while advocating my bill and I have had to deal with all sorts and conditions of men, but it has all been interesting and I have enjoyed it thoroughly." Miss Galliher may get a few valuable tips from Booth Tarkington in preparing her story and although Tarkington himself is expected to add to his fame by a tale of political life, it is not likely that his story and Miss Galliher's will conflict.

Miss Galliher will not transfer her activities to the Senate. Her bill to establish a day school for the deaf in Evansville is in the hands of the Senate education. Action will probably be taken on it this week. She is confident that her appeals will be as favorably received in the upper House as they were in the lower.

### HOUSE AFTERNOON SESSION.

feat-Shot-Firing Bill Passes.

### enator Wolcott's Measure Meets De-

The afternoon session of the House yeserday was devoted to the consideration of ills on third reading, and twelve measures. including eight Senate bills, were disposed of. Only one was defeated, Senate bill No. 79-Welcott-amending the law concerning landlord and tenant so that a grain dealer will be protected against loss through buying grain on which a landlord has a lien for rent. The bill was debated at length and it failed to pass, the vote being 46 ayes to 49

The horseshoers' bill, introduced by Mr. Sayre, of Wabash, occasioned some little ural gas from one point of the State to an- | discussion, but it was passed by the substantial vote of 62 to 15. that assessors in counties of from 20,000 to 75,000 population shall receive salaries of from \$800 to \$1,500, and in counties of 5,000 they snall receive \$200 and \$25 additional for thousand of population up to 20,000, was handed down on third reading, but was amended slightly and was sent back for reengrossment. There was a discussion the bill tost indicated that it will have a hard road when it is placed on its passage. The House shot-firing bill was passe practically without opposition, after it had een amended so that a majority of the

miners employed in a shaft could decide to ire their own shots. Senator Gray's bill limiting the amount hat may be recovered from a railroad in action for its violation of the law requiring it to bulletin its trains at all stations to \$300 was threatened with some opposition when handed down on third reading, but after it was explained that the pending litigation, which it was admitted the bil would affect when it was first introduced. had been settled only a half dozen negative votes were recorded.

### County to Pay for Bridges.

Representative Muir, of the Marion couny delegation, offered a bill in the House vesterday afternoon which will compel the commissioners of Marion county to build all bridges within the city limits the estimated cost of which will exceed \$20,000 The bridges are to be paid for in the same manner and from the same funds as are oridges outside the city. The bill is a result of the dispute tween Marion county and the city of Indianapolis as to which shall pay fer bridges inside the city limits. The controversy first arose when the West Washington-street bridge over White river collapsed and the city had no money which to build a new one. The county will undoubtedly oppose th oill, as it is the city's measure, and a compromise may be agreed upon.

# Against Deadly Weapons.

A bill aimed to prohibit the carrying deadly weapons will be introduced in the House to-day. The bill prohibits the exposure for sale in any window or showcase of any deadly weapon or instrument that can be carried secretly about the person and requires all persons who desire to purchase such weapons to first make application to the sheriff of the county in which hey reside, who shall, if he deems the applicant a fit person to own such deadl veapon, issue a written permit. A 25-cent fee is required for such permits, the fees to go to the sheriff as his compensation for ssuing them.

# Senate Held No Session.

Out of respect to the memory of Senator Albert M. Burns the Senate held no session vesterday. The body will convene this portant measures will be brought up for consideration, among them being Senator Thompson's primary election bill.

Every member of the Senate who could get away went to South Bend Monday night to attend the funeral of Senator Burns. which was held in that city yesterday afternoon. They returned early this morning. The colleagues of the dead senator were shown every attention by the citizens of

# Considering the Gard Bill.

South Bend

The House committee on fees and salaries met last night to take up the Gard bill, port. which reached the House on first reading yesterday afternoon. Attorneys Crane and Henry, of Terre Haute, presented to the committee the claims of the county re-corders, while Harry B. Smith, of this city, spoke for the auditors and James W. Noel appeared for the county assessors. The committee will consider the bill some length before deciding on a report,

#### For St. Louis Exposition. The bill appropriating \$150,000 for an Indiana exhibit at the St. Louis exposition was reported for passage in the House yesterday, and it is understood that its progress through the various legislative stages

is to be expedited. The bill increasing the salaries of the adjutant and quartermaster general was also reported favorably. Bills on Third Reading in House. H. B. No. 187-Hull-"Human endurance" bill restricting number of hours railroad

men may be employed at one stretch .-

H. B. No. 198-Bamberger-Requiring fire escapes on all buildings of three stories Passed-67 to 11. H. B. No. 191-Van Fleet-Amending cruel ty to animal laws so as to include doves and pigeons.-Passed-82 to 0. H. B. No. 247-Robertson-Amending the drainage laws .- Passed-81 to 0. H. B. No. 158-Mummert-Providing mode and manner of making municipal improvements.-Passed-65 to H. B. No. 81-Hume-Fixing a sliding scale minimum wage of school teachers. -Passed-54 to 13.

H. B. No. 193-Lopp-Giving justices of the peace a mileage allowance .- Passed-H. B. No. 122-Bell-Amending law concerning decedents' estates .- Passed-75 to 4. H. B. No. 266-Watson-Creating State loard of Embalmers.-Defeated-46 to 49 H. B. No 310-Stansbury-Creating state ommission to contract for school supplies.
-Passed-52 to 37. H. B. No. 227-Boyd-Prohibiting throwing of debris along streets and roads. Passed-80 to 6. H. B. No 19-Cravens-Providing for the sanitary construction of schoolhouses.-H. B. No. 125-Sayre-Giving horseshoers a lien on animals shod for cost of shoe--Passed-62 to 15 H. B. No. 20-Reeve-The shot-firing

regulating operation of coal mines .- Passed

H. B. No. 167-Wright-Concerning public improvements which affect commor operty.-Passed-79 to 1. S. B. No. 54-Fortune-Legalizing action of Jeffersonville Council in relation to brary site.-Passed-75 to 1 S. B. No. 52-Fleming-Amending Fort Wayne charter in regard to alley and sidewalk improvements.-Passed-77 to 1.

tic work. Two large eyes, one expansive cerning landlord and tenant .- Defeatedating office of prison matron in counties of 50,000 population or over.—Passed—74 to 0. S. B. No. 105—Barlow—For the relief of Austin Pearson, of Hendricks county .-Fassed-79 to 6. S. B. No. 18-Gray-Amending law requiring railroads to bulletin trains .- Passed S. B. No. 148-Hendee-Amending law relating to the incorporation of insurance companies.—Passed—76 to 5.

### Saloon Limit Bill and Army Post.

There is a bill pending in the Legisla-

ture which has already passed the Senate and is now in a committee room of the House, where it will meet the fate of similar bills previously enacted and die unless some friends of the measure call it up and see it becomes a law, and that is Senator Wood's saloon limit bill prohibiting places where liquors can be sold within one mile of all national and State soldiers' homes and army posts. If ever a law was needed in this State in the interests of decency, morals and the welfare of the old veterans now in their homes, to say nothing about the young soldiers that will be stationed here, this measure of selfprotection to both classes ought not to be overlooked. Take, for instance, the conditions that confront all visitors to the Marion Soldiers' Home, the first sight that meets the gaze of the visitor to that beautiful home is a line of low-down dives and doggeries, a dozen or more, in front of which hundreds of old soldiers in all stages of intoxication can be always seen reefing to and fro in all phases of drunken stupor until the inmates have classed as drunkards of the lowest type, Then take the alarming list of casualties all caused from the drunkenness emenating from these saloons, where thieves, prostitutes, gamblers and all hardened crooks come to ply their vocation, to say nothing of the murders-men killed, run over by railroad and trolley cars, suicides and drownings-all traced to drunken in those places. How the Grant county delegation can sit idly by, knowing these horrible conditions, and not take up this matter calls for explanation. Now, the new army post site should be free from all the contaminating influences that beset the soldiers in the regular army. of which army officers all complain in their reports about saloons in close proximity to posts. There is now a chance for this new post to be free from this evil. Other States having soldiers' homes within their borders have passed saloon limit bills and Indiana should not be backward in this VETERAN. matter.

### Marion, Ind., Feb. 17.

The Superintendents' Bill.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Will some one kindly explain what benefit can be derived by anyone not a superintendent now in office from the proposed law, now before the Legislature, known as the superintendents' bill? Will it raise the standard of education by requiring that superintendents shall have a sixty months' license, when such a license cannot be obtained unless the county superintendent sees fit to give the applicant a grade in the item of success sufficient to entitle him to such license? Counties in Indiana containing first-class colleges are without eligible candidates. At least the writer knows of one such county in which the superintendent said, slyly, there was only one eligible candidate. Does anyone suppose the superintendents are going to make anyone eligible who may become dangerous? They even sought to have themselves exempted from the qualification. as was done four years ago, until they were told that such an act would probably be unconstitutional. They are not seeking the advancement of the cause of education. They are trying to create a close corporation. At the last session of the egislature a bill was introduced changing the manner of election to a popular vote. The superintendents very generally opposed it. Then there was an oppor-tunity for the people to fill the office. Now it means a holdover for two years, and the superintendents are lobbying for the bill. Are the people demanding the enact-ment of this law? No; it is the creation of superintendents who have had their term the law at a time when their re-election depended upon a board that had pre-viously elected them. It is the opinion of the writer that the bill is simply a graft for superintendents now in office.

#### A TEACHER. The Optometry Bill.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Regarding the necessity and equitable features of House Bill 328, introduced by Mr. Kirkman, to define and regulate the practice of optometry, we beg attention to some of the leading features in favor of the bill. We feel that the press, the people and their representatives cannot help but favor the proposition that the fitting of eyes with glasses is a distinct work-equally so with that of dentistry, and merits legal reto dignify the calling, raise the standard of the profession of optometry and the busi-ness integrity of the trade in general. It will not affect the present established optician, except to stimulate him to a greater degree of proficiency; nor will it apply to hysicians and surgeons, except to protect both them and the people from impostors. It will be more than self-supportng, leaving an annual surplus for the general school fund, as provided therein. Another very commendable feature is embodied in Section 16, exempting from the provisions of the act the merchant selling lasses as mere merchandise, without preense of qualification. Thus no hardship is mposed upon the poorer classes, particularly the rural element, who must often rely on such aid, but who, under existing conditions, are daily imposed upon by the hordes of peddlers and fakirs who swarm into Indiana from the larger cities with pretense of qualification to filch our people of their hard-earned dollars. If, after due consideration, you deem our bill equitable and just, we ask your most earnest sup-

# Indianapolis, Feb. 17.

President Indiana Optical Society.

C. M. JENKINS.

#### In the Schools of Panay. Iloilo (P. I.) Times.

A smart little native girl in this province was asked by her teacher the other day to make an original problem in subtraction in which she should use the number five "dolls." The answer was: "A girl had five dolls, but two of them flew away. How many remained?" In the same school the teacher was drilling a class of boys one day on their vocabulary of English words. The lesson was for the boys one by one to announce and spell some word beginning with the letter "g" until the vocabulary of the class should be exhausted. A long list of words were given and finally no one could think of another until one boy, after raking his memory for a minute or two, held up his hand. At the teacher's nod D-l an-

#### nounced the word "G-d-d-n." Entertaining the Public.

Nebraska State Journal. Having held up J. Pierpont Morgan to the scorn of the nations because he pays a personal tax of only \$400,000, the rest of his property being real estate or stocks in corporations, taxable at the corporation ofices, the newspapers are now skinning John D. Rockefeller, jr., who has returned \$50,000 personalty after deducting his personal debts. Rockefeller's case, is, however, the same as Morgan's. His real estate and stock in the Standard Oil Company and other corporations constitute his wealth and is taxed as the law directs. But it is entertaining the public to make it believe that John is a tax dodger. It encourages others to conceal their wealth when the assessor

# Kind of Legislation Needed.

comes around.

Sprinfield Republican. "What is wanted is legislation preventing the watering of stock. Make that restriction and a great good will be accomplished." It is James J. Hill, of the Northern Securities Company, who says this. The proposal is now before the Massachusetts Legislature, coming from a special committee to report on the revision of the corporation laws, to let down the bars against stock watering in manufacturing and business corporations, and make easy. When the rest of the country moving against the practice, following the example long held out by this State, are we

#### to shift about and move backward? Doesn't "View with Alarm."

longer views blin with alarm.

Terre Haute Tribune. The Indianapolis News, the day being dull, warns the country that the ship subsidy bill is not yet dead. Neither is William Jennings Bryan, yet the country no